

THOMAS ALLEN,
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AGENTS.

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THE MADISONIAN is published Tri-weekly during the sitting of Congress, and Semi-weekly during the recess, at \$5 per annum. For six months, \$3.
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Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers, or at that rate per cent. on subscriptions generally; the terms being full.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the postage is paid.

THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE, by Condé Raguet, new edition, complete in one octavo volume, just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

This edition contains the names of the Members of the Free Trade Convention held in Philadelphia in 1831.

Also, Raguet on Currency and Banking, new edition, 1840.

History of the Federal Government for fifty years, from March, 1789, to March, 1839, by Alden Bradford, 1 vol. octavo, 1840.

Jeremy Bentham on Legislation, 2 vols. 1840.

Carey's Principles of Political Economy, treating of the causes which retard increase in the numbers of mankind, and of the causes which retard improvement in the political condition of men, 1 vol. octavo, 1840.

McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, last edition.

And a large collection of all other of the most valuable on Political Economy and all its various branches. sept 25.

ECONOMICAL LIBRARY—Just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

The first and second volumes of the Economical Library, containing Tales of Humour, to be followed by other volumes of the same cheap series—large type well printed with paper covers; price 25 cents per volume.

The succeeding volumes will be for sale as soon as they are published, either singly or together, by F. T. sept 25.

ELECTIONS FOR 1840.—Sergeant's Political Register for 1840, price 25 cents containing full tables of the votes of counties in each of the States, compared with the votes cast in the same States and Counties at the last General election, or Congressional Elections—and a variety of other useful political information. Just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 25.

THE STAGE—Both before and behind the curtain, by Alfred Bunn, Lessee of Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres, 2 volumes, just published, and for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to his Circulating Library. sept 18.

THE NORTHMEN IN NEW ENGLAND, or America in the Tenth Century, by J. T. Smith—1 vol. of 312 pages with several maps, price 1 dollar, this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 25.

HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, NO. 9.—First No. of Charles of Malley, the Irish Dragon, with illustrations by Phil.

Annals of Quodlibet, by Solomon Second-thoughts, 1 vol. Just received by F. TAYLOR, immediately East of Gadsby's Hotel. sept 25.

THE POCKET LAWYER.—Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, complete in one volume of 148 pages, price 27 cents—comprising forms necessary to all mercantile and money transactions, including every document essential to the magistrate and private individual, laid down in so plain a manner as to enable every person to transact his own concerns. To which is added a Law Dictionary. Compiled by a gentleman of the Philadelphia Bar. sept 25.

ANNALS OF QUODLIBET.—With an authentic account of the origin and growth of the Borough, and Sketches of the most remarkable and distinguished Characters of that place and its vicinity—now made public at the request and under the patronage of The Great New Light Democratic Central Committee of Quodlibet—*Maxima de nihilo Mucur historia*—in one volume, just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 25.

CHAMBERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL.—A few copies of the complete year of this well known and valuable literary newspaper are for sale by F. TAYLOR; price \$1 50; handsomely bound. sept 25.

VALUABLE OLD BOOKS.—Just imported from London, by F. TAYLOR, many of them at extremely low prices.

Lord Bacon's Works, in 4 vols. folio, London, 1728. Speed's "History of Great Britain; 1 large folio vol. London; 1632; dedicated, by permission, to King James the first.

The Parliamentary History of England in 24 vols. running from 1299 to 1690.

Hot Bible, 1 vol. folio, London, 1645.

The French Dominions in America—their natural and civil history, 1 vol. folio, London, 1760.

Tailor's Universal Atlas, large folio; Paris, 1695.

Sir Wm. Temple's Works, 2 vols. folio; London, 1740.

Collection (in 4 vols. folio, London, 1734) of celebrated State Trials; among many others, those of Algernon Sidney, Lord Russell, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Lord Bacon, &c.

Complete History of Europe; 15 volumes; from 1600 to 1710.

Roman History, 6 volumes folio; London, 1728, in English from the French of the Rev. Fathers Catrou and Rouille.

Bailey's English Dictionary, 1 vol. folio, 1736.

Johnson's Dictionary; original folio edition; in two vols. 1755.

Rapin and Findall's History of England, in 4 vols. folio; 1725.

Dampier's Voyages, 4 vols.

Gordon's Tacitus, 3 vols.

Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 1766.

Cowley's Works, 1 vol. folio, 1684.

Dictionnaire Universel, Geographique et Historique par M. Corneille; 2 vols.; Paris, 1707.

Astronomie Britannica; London, 1669.

Sully's Memoirs, 5 vols. London, 1758.

Bishop Burnet's History of his own times, 2 vols. folio; London, 1724.

And many others too numerous for an advertisement only a single copy of most of them received. July 16.

THE BRITISH DRAMA, in two large octavo volumes of eight hundred pages each, well printed and handsomely bound, with engravings, containing one hundred of the best plays in the language, (excluding Shakespeare's), price for the set four dollars, equivalent to 4 cents for each play. Just received by F. TAYLOR.

JOB PRINTING AT THIS OFFICE.

We have been at some pains to annex to our New Establishment.

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Office corner of 11th street and Penn. Avenue.

VOL. IV.—NO. 18.]

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1840.

[WHOLE NO. 398.]

ASTOR HOUSE, New York.—The undersigned respectfully announce that the price, at the Ladies' Ordinary, for each person, will be—\$2 per day. Gentlemen's Ordinary. Children under 12 years, and servants 1 do. Parlor, with private table, for each person 3 do. And for the Parlor used by the party 3 extra. The subscribers are ready to make arrangements with families, for the winter, on reasonable terms. Single gentlemen accommodated with good rooms by the year, or for the winter season, at fair rates. The subscribers have been informed that Hack Drivers have reported "the Astor House full" when it was not true. These reports have been made so frequently as to induce us now to refer to them. We acknowledge with gratitude the liberal patronage bestowed, and promise to pay unremitted attention to our patrons.

BOYDEN, COLEMAN, & STETSON.
Aug. 11—4f

REMOVAL.—J. V. N. THROOP respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his engraving office to Missouri avenue, between 13 and 14th streets, one minute's walk from his old stand, where orders for engraving and copper plate printing, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Orders left at the watch-making shop of Mr. D. FURTER will be attended to. aug 23-4f

MACAULEY'S MISCELLANIES, in 2 vols., containing the articles (chiefly historical) which have most attracted attention of those originally appearing in the Edinburgh Review, since 1825; being the productions of T. Babington Macauley, Secretary at War and member of Parliament for Edinburgh; productions which have been universally admired both in England and America during the last fifteen years for their vivid eloquence, extensive learning, and splendor of illustration. 2 volumes handsomely printed.

An additional supply this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 18

ENGLISH BOOKS.—Just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Gulliver's Travels, 1 octavo volume, embellished with more than four hundred beautiful engraved illustrations from designs by Granville.

Charles Lamb's Works complete in 1 volume 8vo. Illustrated edition of La Martine's Travels in the Holy Land; many engravings.

The complete works of La Martine in French, all in one large 8vo. volume, Brussel's edition.

Miscellanies of Literature, by D'Israeli, 1 vol. 8vo. Hooke's History of Rome, 3 vols. 8vo.

Oxford Bible's with very beautiful steel engravings; numerous.

The complete works of Beaumont and Fletcher, in 2 octavo vols.

The Dramatic Works of Massinger and Ford, complete in 1 octavo vol.

All the Dramatic Works of Ben Jonson, complete in one octavo volume.

The Ladies' Flower Garden, by Mrs. London, one vol. quarto, filled with splendidly colored groups of flowers.

And many others, of which the list will be continued in a subsequent advertisement. sept 15

CHEAP THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.—For sale by F. TAYLOR.

Horne's Introduction new and handsome edition, 1840, very handsomely bound, 5 dollars.

Burder's Pious Women, new and enlarged edition, octavo, full bound complete for \$1 25.

Butterworth's Concordance, 8vo. full bound, \$1 50.

Stearns's Reflections, complete in one volume 8vo. full bound, \$1 25.

Watson's Body of Divinity, 8vo. 776 pages, \$1 75.

Bickerton's Harmony of the Gospels, 50 cents, 1 vol. of 420 pages bound.

Hawkes' History of the Prot. Episcopal Church in Maryland, 1 octavo volume, \$1 75.

And many others at the same low average of price. sept 15

BULWER'S WORK: "Godolphin," new edition, 2 vols. Just received by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Crowe's History of France, 3 small vols. Scott's History of Scotland, 2 small vols.

Lea's Geology for popular use, 1 vol. aug 23

TALES OF THE DRAMA.—By Miss Macaulay, founded on the Dramas of Massinger, Rowe, Goldsmith, Cowley, Cumberlidge, Murphy, Lillo, Farquhar, Congreve and others.

One volume, embellished with 135 engravings, price 50 cents, published at \$1 25, for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 15

LORD BACON'S WORKS complete in 2 large volumes, a beautiful London edition, with a portrait. A few copies just imported by F. TAYLOR. price 12 dollars, a lower price than it has heretofore been sold for in the United States. sept 15

CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY, being a Historical, Biographical and Geographical Dictionary, running from the earliest to the present time, containing also a complete Chronology and very numerous illustrative engravings; small quarto, 700 pages, well and handsomely bound; price only \$2 50. sept 15

THE MAN AT ARMS; or HENRY DECORNS. By James, author of the King's Highway, Richelieu, &c. is just published and expected to-day, or to-morrow, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation from his Circulating Library. sept 15

SCHOOL BOOKS, Fine Arts, &c. For sale by F. TAYLOR, immediately East of Gadsby's. sept 15

POLITICAL ELOQUENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Speeches of the Right Hon. George Canning, in 1 octavo volume of 563 pages, containing also his life and copious extracts from his writings; price \$2.

Speeches of the Right Hon. William Huskisson, and the Right Hon. Mr. Wyndham, with the life of each. The two contained in 1 volume octavo 616 pages; price \$1 50, published at \$3 50.

Speeches of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmet, in 1 volume octavo; price \$1 25.

American Oration, or Selections from the Speeches of distinguished Americans; 1 volume of 531 octavo pages, handsomely bound; price \$1 25, published at \$2 50.

The most Celebrated Speeches of Chatham, Burke, and Erskine; 1 octavo volume of 540 pages, handsomely bound; for \$1 25, published at \$3.

And many others of the same class, for sale at the same low range of prices, by F. TAYLOR. sept 15

CHANCELLOR KENT'S "COURSE OF READING," drawn up at the request of the Mercantile Library Association of New York. Price 37 cents. Just published and this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR. sept 23

GUIZOT'S EDITION OF SPARK'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE, in 4 volumes, Paris, 1840; with an Introduction and Essay by M. Guizot, on the Influence and Character of Washington. Just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR. May, 12

CHRISTIAN'S DEFENSIVE DICTIONARY, being a refutation of the arguments and objections that have been urged against the Bible, arranged and classified in alphabetical order, complete in one volume of 347 pages; price 62 cents in neat cloth binding. For sale by F. TAYLOR. May 21

MOVEABLE BINDERS.—For keeping, in a book-like form, Newspapers, Pamphlets, Letters, Music, or any other papers which should be kept in regular order. All the various sizes are just received for sale by F. TAYLOR. Immediately east of Gadsby's.

HUMPHREY'S CLOCK, Nos 5 and 6. The Fortunes of Godolphin, 2 vols.

A system of Practical Medicine; Dissertations on Fevers, and Diseases of the skin. Edited by Alexander Tweedie, 1 vol., just received by F. TAYLOR. Immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

NEW NOVEL.—"The Quiet Husband," by Miss Pickering, author of "Merchant's Daughter," "The Fright," &c., is just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. July 11

MAJOR EATON.—The Van Buren press, since Major Eaton's return from Spain, and since he came out against Mr. Van Buren, have got up a story that he had overdrawn his account, and was a defaulter for \$23,677. In this way they seek to destroy his reputation, and break the effect of his exertions against misrule. The Nashville Banner, by authority of Major Eaton, gives this charge a direct contradiction. The law fixes the salary of foreign ministers, and the allowance for contingencies, such as stationery, &c. The amount allowed for contingencies at Madrid, where Major Eaton was, is \$800. These contingencies were allowed to Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England under the law, and it can hardly be supposed he would now direct their disallowance to another minister, because he does not think Mr. Van Buren should be re-elected President—but we shall see.—Cincinnati Gazette.

From the Providence Journal.

We have seldom met with anything more perfect in its kind, than the following description of a September evening. The melancholy sweetness of the thought, and the shadowy splendor of the imagery, are in fine keeping with the season and the hour, and impart to this beautiful lyric, a charm which will be felt by every true lover of poetry. It is from the pen of Mrs. SARAH K. WHITMAN, and was originally published in the Knickerbocker.

A SEPTEMBER EVENING.

ON THE BANKS OF THE MOHAWUCK.

"Now to the seasons of sweet silent thought I summon up remembrance of things past."

Shakespeare's Sonnets.

Again September's golden day,
Serenely still, intensely bright,
Fades on the umbered hills away
And melts into the coming night.

Again on Mohawuck's silver tide
Reflects each green herb on its side,
Each tasselled wreath and trailing vine
Whose tendrils o'er her margin twine.

And standing on its velvet shore,
Where yesterday with these I stood,
I trace its devious course once more
Far winding on through vale and wood;

Now glimmering through yon golden mist
By the last glancing sunbeams kissed,
Now lost where lengthening shadows fall
From hazel-copse and moss-fringed wall.

Near where yon rocks the stream in turn
The lonely garden blossoms still,
Still wave the star-flower and the fern
O'er the soft outline of the hill.

While far aloft where pines and firs throw
Their shade athwart the sun-set glow,
Thin vapours curl the illumined air
And parting day light lingers there.

But ah, no longer thou art near
This varied loveliness to see,
And I thought fondly hearing here,
To night can only think on thee.

The flowers which late thy hand caressed
Still lie unwithered on my breast,
And still thy footsteps print the shore
Where thou and I may rove no more.

Again I hear the flute-like fall,
Of water from yon distant dell;
The beetle's hum, the cricket's call,
And, far away, that evening bell.

Again, again those sounds I hear—
Yet oh, how desolate and drear
They seem to-night—how like a knell
The music of that evening bell!

Again the new moon in the west,
Scarce seen upon yon golden sky,
Lamps o'er the mountain's purple crest,
With one pale planet trembling high;

And beautiful her pearly light,
As when we blessed her beams last night;
And thou art o'er the far blue sea,
And I can only think on thee.

Providence, Sept. 13, 1840.

THE TORIES ON OUR LEE.

With a square yard and a flowing sheet,
And a wind that follows fast,
That fills the wet and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast, my boys,

And bends the gallant mast, my boys,
While like an eagle free,
Away our good ship flies and leaves
The Tories on our lee.

CHORUS.—The Tories on our lee, my boys,
The Tories on our lee—
Away our good ship flies and leaves
The Tories on our lee.

"O, for a soft and gentle wind!"
I heard a fair one sigh—
But give me the swelling breeze,
And the white waves heaving high.

The white waves heaving high, my boys,
Our good ship light and free—
The Constitution is her name,
A good whig ship is she.

CHORUS.—The Constitution is her name,
A good whig ship is she—
Away, away, she flies and leaves
The Tories on our lee.

There's the tempest in yon horned moon,
There's the lightning in yon cloud,
And, hark the music!—mariners,
The wind is rising loud.

The wind is rising loud, my boys,
The lightning flashes free—
But HANCOCK commander is—
We fear no storm nor sea.

CHORUS.—But HANCOCK commander is—
We fear no storm nor sea,
Away our good ship flies and leaves
The Tories on our lee.

H. B. GRIGSBY has retired from the editorial chair of the Norfolk Beacon. Wm. E. CUNNINGHAM, the late representative of the Borough in the House of Delegates, succeeds him.

In the farewell address of Mr. Grigsby to his patrons, we find the following beautiful and appropriate notice of the Navy:

The intimate relations that have existed between the officers of the Navy and ourselves demand, even in this hasty address, a friendly recognition. It has been the agreeable task of the editors of the Beacon from its commencement to record naval intelligence, and to sustain with all their vigor the interests and honor of the service. If our gallant officers have not won of late years new laurels and brought in the flags of a vanquished foe to emblazon the archives of the republic, it is because no foreign arm has been raised against our common country, and no hostile power has shown itself on the deep. But their services, although not as dazzling to the common eye as those of war, have not been the less useful to the nation and glorious to themselves. Wherever our ships of war have appeared, in whatever port or on what sea soever their stars and stripes have been given to the breeze, the estimate of our national character has been exalted, our institutions have been regarded with higher respect, and the interests of our commerce most effectually promoted. Such a result, so gratifying to an honorable pride, is of more practical advantage, and more truly noble than a hundred victories won by the cannon and the sword. The immense martial preparations which the great nations of Europe are now making, prove incontestably, that henceforth the ocean is to be the battle field of empires, and teach us the timely lesson, that, if we wish to sustain ourselves in a contest with an European power, we must look to the Navy as our main, if not only hope. How important, then, that this branch of the public service should be fondly cherished! We know the present officers to be brave men and accomplished gentlemen, and that they will acquire themselves in any emergency with all their ancient valour; but let politicians of both parties beware, how, in the low squabble for temporary objects, they slight the interests and touch the pride of those whose acts ennoble so many pages of our history, and from whom so much is anticipated in any future struggle.

MAJOR EATON.—The Van Buren press, since Major Eaton's return from Spain, and since he came out against Mr. Van Buren, have got up a story that he had overdrawn his account, and was a defaulter for \$23,677. In this way they seek to destroy his reputation, and break the effect of his exertions against misrule. The Nashville Banner, by authority of Major Eaton, gives this charge a direct contradiction. The law fixes the salary of foreign ministers, and the allowance for contingencies, such as stationery, &c. The amount allowed for contingencies at Madrid, where Major Eaton was, is \$800. These contingencies were allowed to Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England under the law, and it can hardly be supposed he would now direct their disallowance to another minister, because he does not think Mr. Van Buren should be re-elected President—but we shall see.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Communications.

SPECIE CIRCULAR REVIEWED.

NO. IV.

Having seen that neither the law of 1816, nor that of 1820, give the Secretary the right to demand gold and silver for the public lands, in exclusion of the notes of specie-paying banks, payable and paid, &c.; let us look to the objects the Secretary had in view in issuing the Specie Circular. And here we are relieved from any sort of difficulty, for the reasons are openly expressed in the Circular itself. Not that all the reasons are avowed, for, in the opinion of some, other ends were designed to be encompassed. Without intending, in our humble labors, to derogate in the slightest degree, from that well earned and splendid fame which attaches to General Jackson as a soldier and patriot, we may nevertheless dispassionately say, that in his essential temper he was audacious and overbearing. That when his angry passions, from whatever cause, were once fairly kindled, they flamed vengeance on his adversary, whether in the field or out of it. In the impassioned language of Othello, his resentments when fully raised, never "ebbed" until "a wide and capable revenge" had removed or swallowed the offending object up. With belligerent feelings excited to the highest and most uncompromising pitch, he waged unceasing war upon the Bank of the United States. Although that institution, from the impetuosity and perseverance of its attack, was shorn of her main strength, and driven into the narrow limits of a State Charter, still he seemed to fear she might again revive, and be one day reinvigorated with her former powers. In order to extinguish such a hope, and to make sure work, some have conjectured he issued the Specie Circular, unthinkingly of the effects it would produce, not on his adversary alone, but also upon all similar institutions, not excepting the favorite deposit banks themselves. We are not qualified as to time or ability to discuss this point further, and have merely thrown out the suggestion for others to consider on.

We think it may be asserted as a well sustained truth, that from the time the office of Secretary of the Treasury was created, up to 1833 at least, the main object of Secretaries has been confined to a simple collection of the revenue, as by law prescribed, and whenever any discretion has been exercised, it was merely such a discretion as appeared necessary towards that single end. A discrimination was sometimes made between the notes of one specie-paying bank and another as already said, but never, when the notes were at par with gold and silver, where offered. The report of Mr. Secretary Dallas to Congress in 1816, clearly up to that time attests this, and, whether in or out of office, may do well to look at that document with attention. But at a later day we are to approach a new era in the government; an era at which the powers and duties of the Secretary "by direction of the President" are to take a higher and wider range.

The 11th of July, 1836, is to be memorized as a time, when the collection of the revenues is no more to be regarded as an end, but as an instrument with which to reach other ends, and as an instrument, too, of tremendous power and effect. Legislative powers are to be enlisted in the service; the sphere of the Executive to be enlarged, and even the Constitution itself trespassed upon in the attempt. Let us recur again to the Circular itself.

"The principal object of the President (the Secretary was merely passive) in adopting this measure, being to suppress alleged frauds, and to withhold any continuance or facilities in the powers of the government from the monopoly of the public lands in the hands of speculators and capitalists, to the injury of the actual settlers in the new States, and of emigrants in search of new homes, as well as to discourage the ruinous extension of bank issues, and bank credits, by which those results are generally supposed to be promoted, your utmost vigilance is required and relied on to carry this order into complete execution." In support of this order, neither the law of 1816, nor that of 1820, nor the general law defining and regulating the duties [see that law in our first number.] of the Secretary is referred to. The Secretary is in nowise authorized to execute a duty prescribed by his great and exclusive director, [see our first number] Congress, and to whom he should report accordingly, at the proper time, the manner in which that duty has been performed;—but he is now about to obey a new master—the President—and he is by his "directions" to assume four great powers never assumed by an Executive before, and it is hoped never will be again. The four powers are these. 1st. To legislate generally on the subject of frauds in the purchasing of public lands. 2d. To make a distinction between the citizens of different States. 3d. To make a discrimination between different branches of the revenue. And 4th. To regulate the currency. Here we have a vast and extended front of powers, and if really in the hands of any one man, of what account are any other powers?

We are informed by the honorable Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Southard,) in his able and elaborate speech touching our subject, that "one Senator (Mr. Buchanan,) has said, that by some strange accident, Congress had lost all control in regard to the currency. This awful truth, it seems, was not unknown to some administration men, as well as to others; and indeed was plain enough to every candid person: but whether or not it was the effect of "some strange accident," or of settled design, is a question now before the people, and yet craves investigation. So far as the Circular is concerned, we discover from its very face, that legislative powers are openly assumed;—frauds in the sales of the public lands are to be corrected;—not that a legislative function? The currency is to be regulated; who has power to do that save Congress? All will admit that Congress have, or once had, the power to legislate over these matters, and if so, their power is, by the terms of the Constitution, not concurrent with that of the President, but exclusive in themselves. The words of the Constitution cannot be misunderstood. "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Not a part of the legislative power in Congress and a part in the Executive, but all in Congress. Who doubts whether these terms of the Constitution, both in spirit and letter, have been entrenched upon by the Specie Circular?

Again, the Specie Circular makes an unauthorized discrimination between the citizens of the different States. The Constitution says: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States." By the Treasury order, we find the citizens settling, or settled, in the States where the public lands chance to lie, have a preference given them, to wit: that they may purchase lands for Bank paper, but other citizens shall not. It is time, we concede, that each State may, and does enact its own laws touching the political rights and privileges of its citizens; but then the citizens of each of the other States are fully entitled to those same rights and privileges upon compliance with those laws; and that not so much by the State authority, or by virtue of the United States Constitution, but by the force of the United States Constitution. We will propose one example, which will suffice for

all. The Constitution of Virginia, in certain cases, requires twelve months residence in a county, and in some others, certain property qualifications, before a person in that State can exercise the right of suffrage; but a citizen of another State (of New York for instance) going into Virginia, and complying with the terms of the Virginia